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English, either the editor's own translation, or that of Shuckburgh; for the latter due credit is given in every case. The editor very wisely translates all the Greek passages.

The book is well printed and presents an attractive appearance. The proof-reading has been well done; no errors have been detected by the reviewer. The editor has done his work admirably, for the most part; this edition of Cicero's selected letters will be found admirably adapted for use with Freshmen classes. It was certainly a happy idea of the editor to edit a collection of Cicero's letters for Freshmen, for it presents to them a different phase of the great orator's latinity from that which is reflected in his Orations and affords them an insight into the every-day speech of the Romans.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE.

EDWIN W. BOWEN.

Prolegomena to an edition of the works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius. By Sister Marie José Byrne. New York: Columbia University Press (1916). Pp. viii + 101. \$1.25.

This monograph, "approved by the Department of Classical Philology of Columbia University as a contribution to knowledge worthy of publication", justifies the endorsement of its sponsors. It comprises a Life of Ausonius, followed by chapters on his Friends and Correspondence, The Poet and his Works, the History of the Text, and Metre and Prosody. The little book ends with a very complete Bibliography, nearly all of which was available in the preparation of the monograph.

The work seems to be thoroughly and carefully done and the results are presented in an interesting and readable form. It is to be hoped that these Prolegomena will not be added to the long list of truncated works, but that they may be followed after a reasonable interval by the edition which is promised.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN C. ROLFE.

Greek and Roman Mythology. By Jessie M. Tatlock. New York: The Century Co. (1917). Pp. xxviii + 372. \$1.50.

That the intellectual life of the civilized man of to-day is for the most part the gift of bygone ages is a statement the truth of which is so obvious as scarcely to be challenged even by the most fanatic opponent of 'traditional' culture. No small part of the contribution made by Greece and Rome lies in the field of mythology. Not only have their ancient gods and heroes and the fortunes that attended them become a part of the stock in trade of the modern poet; cartoonist and journalist find in them apt material wherewith to point a moral or adorn a tale, and even the commercial world in this age of efficiency and up-to-date smartness drinks now and then from the same fountain, as the advertisements that greet us on every hand bear witness. How necessary, then, that young America should have some instruction

even in such musty lore! And yet any teacher of literature, be it ancient or modern, can testify to the almost total absence of knowledge on the part of his pupils of even the rudiments of classical mythology. The names of the characters that should be most familiar are regularly misspelled, their attributes and their exploits either wondrously confused or admitted to be unknown, and the request to explain an allusion is received with an air of injured innocence. This is the case even with the student in College.

Doubtless the ideal way to correct this sad state of things would be for the student to make the acquaintance of the gods and the heroes in the pages of Greek and Latin literature, where they are at home. The reading of even a portion of the two great poems of Homer and the Aeneid of Vergil would bring before him in a way never to be forgotten many of the chief figures of the heroic past. But even that seems to be too large an order for the average boy of to-day, and so, if he is not to remain in utter ignorance, he must, it seems, take the short-cut of the mythological handbook.

For this purpose the book of Miss Tatlock is admirably adapted. The writer has wisely chosen not to confuse and burden the reader by introducing too many of the minor personages and episodes but to give a clear and reasonably adequate account of the things of more importance. In this she has been highly successful. The book is divided into two parts: Part I, The Gods; Part II, The Heroes. The opening chapter, entitled The World of the Myths, treats in clear and simple language some of the more general aspects of the subject—the place of classical mythology in modern life, the preponderance of the Greek element, the development of Greek mythology, and the character of the Greek and Roman religions. The next six chapters deal in systematic fashion with the gods of Olympus. Chapters VIII to X are devoted to the Gods of the Sea, The Gods of the Earth, and The World of the Dead. The headings of Part II are Stories of Argos; Heracles; Stories of Crete, Sparta, Corinth, Aetolia; Stories of Attica; Stories of Thebes; The Argonautic Expedition; The Trojan War; The Wanderings of Odysseus; The Tragedy of Agamemnon; The Legendary Origin of Rome.

Miss Tatlock has had the good sense, in dealing with myths that are really Greek, to use the Greek names, even though the story be excerpted from a Latin writer. High praise also should be accorded for the easy, graceful way in which the stories follow one another, for the most part as if in inevitable sequence. Frequent citations or paraphrases from the ancient writers add to the charm of the narrative, which proved so readable that the reviewer found it difficult to maintain a critical attitude.

It may be for that reason that so few blunders came to light. There is no warrant for speaking of Iris (page 39) as the messenger of Hera. She served

Zeus more often. The propriety of the term "double chiton" (99) is open to question. Though the Greeks doubtless believed the name Areopagus to mean Hill of Ares (109), the etymology is in doubt. The expression "Castor and Polydeuces, the twin-brothers of Helen" (269), is either false or misleading. We are told (235) that the latter only was her twin. Not a blunder but a matter of taste is the use of "unarmed" (293, ad fin.) for the more usual disarmed. Similarly "unbodied" (343) takes the place of disembodied.

Most of the book appears to have received careful proofreading. The Index, however, exhibits so many marks of carelessness as to lead to the suspicion that it had been entrusted to a different hand. These blemishes, however, much to be deprecated in a book that is intended for the enlightenment of those that do not know, cannot obscure the real merits. The illustrations are plentiful and well chosen; the print is easy on the eye, and marginal lemmata increase greatly the value of the work as a reference book. But more than all, the qualities of simplicity, directness, and charm should win for this book a place in every school.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

H. LAMAR CROSBY.

## TWO DEVICES FOR FIRST YEAR WORK

A picture of the interior of the Roman house was used. This chart shows the atrium, in which are several figures: a man in a toga, a younger man beside him, holding a book, a woman, a girl, a little boy sailing a boat in the impluvium, a nurse with a baby, a slave putting books into a scrinium. After the principles of indirect discourse had been taught, this chart was used as a basis of drill-work. Questions were asked by one pupil and another had to answer, beginning with *puto*, or some such expression. A few examples are given:

Quid vides? Puto me picturam domus Romanae videre.

Cuius domus est? Verba dicunt eam esse domum Corneli Rufi.

Quis est vir? Puto virum Cornelium Rufum esse.

Quis est iuvenis qui cum Rufo est? Puto eum esse iuvenem amicum Corneli.

Quid faciunt Rufus et iuvenis? Video eos ambulare et dicere.

Quid facit femina? Puto feminam nutrici dicere, "Infantem porta".

Quid facit servus? Video servum libros in scrinium ponere.

Quot libros in scrinium posuit? Puto eum duos libros in scrinium posuisse.

Quot libros in scrinium ponet? Existimo servum unum in scrinium positurum esse.

Quid faciet dominus? Dominus dicit se servum liberaturum esse.

Nutrix dicit se liberam esse non velle: se velle cum domino et domina et liberis vivere.

We have, also, dolls dressed to represent a Roman family: a man, a woman, a boy, and a girl. Around these were grouped purpose clauses somewhat in this fashion:

Eas pupas ad ludum portavi ut eas videretis. Eas vestivi ut similes Romanis essent. Puer bullam gerit ut omnia mala prohibeat. Puella quoque bullam habet, ne quid mali accadat.

A description of the clothing of the dolls was given, with as many purpose clauses as possible thrown in. The pupils copied some of these sentences into their notebooks.

I take the liberty of sending this little account, because I think that some teachers are as glad as I am to get little suggestions for enlivening the drill of the class-room, without adopting the Direct Method.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA HIGH  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BESSIE R. BURCHETT.

## AN ANSWER TO DR. FLEXNER

At the annual meeting of The Classical Association of New England, held at Amherst College, March 30-31 last, Mr. Charles H. Forbes, of Phillips Academy, Andover, read a paper entitled The Sham Argument against Latin. Mr. Forbes discussed Dr. Flexner's well-known paper, A Modern School, which appeared in Occasional Papers, No. 3, of the General Education Board.

This paper of Mr. Forbes has been printed by The Classical Association of New England, with the cooperation of The New York Latin Club, as a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and widely distributed.

Members of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States who have not been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of this pamphlet may secure one by writing to Professor Knapp.

C. K.

John Conington's prose translation of the Aeneid has long been admired. Last year Messrs. Scott, Foresman and Company brought out an edition of this translation, by Francis G. Allinson and Anne C. E. Allinson. The translation appears unchanged, except in typographical details. For lines that were not, by some slip, translated by Conington, renderings are here supplied. This is true especially of 7.688-876. The editors have also added an excellent Introduction, dealing with Vergil and the Aeneid, and numerous notes to the translation.

C. K.